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GSDA.

Cologne, 3 March 1954

Director of Public Prosecution

Encl. Aug 2 to EGNA 4030
8 APR 54

Present:

Dr. Orzechowski, Oberstaatsanwalt (Senior Public Prosecutor)

Following a telephonic appointment, Dr. Horst Feldmann, lawyer of Bonn, appeared and made the following statement:

To the Facts:

In connection with a treason case for which preliminary investigations are at present being made, I was asked by the accused to visit a relative who is living in the East sector of Berlin. The purpose of this visit was the obtainment of material for his defense. The accused hoped to obtain material which proved that a leading personality of the German counterintelligence service had served the East as an informant and that by furnishing this information he would obtain an extenuation of his punishment. I complied with his request and after one vain attempt I succeeded in meeting the relative in question for a conversation. He came in his car in order to pick me up at a HO-restaurant next door to the State Opera and took me to his home in Koepenicker Landstrasse in Berlin-Treptow. I should like to add here that on the occasion of my first visit, when I had only met the wife of the man in question, I had suggested that we should make an appointment in West Berlin. However, I was told by the woman that her husband was not allowed to go to the West. The visit had been announced by a telephone call which had been made by a lady with whom I am acquainted. It struck me that my request for a meeting and conversation during the noon hours was rejected and that the man in question told me that he could only receive me in the evening hours. In the home, which struck me as being lower middle-class, and which was furnished in the way we in the West would expect an official of the lower or middle grades would furnish his home, I noticed two telephones which were not listed in the telephone directory. I noticed that the man in question obtained long-distance connections without difficulties and in the shortest possible time I informed him briefly of the procedure and also mentioned the two possibilities, i.e., that the accused might have worked either for a German organization which competed with the official counter-intelligence, or else that he had worked for the East. I was assured that it seemed quite impossible that he should have worked for the East and that because of his Western connections they, i.e. his relatives, had suffered disadvantages in the East. After I had discussed with them all essential points, and after having in particular told them that the accused believed that through him I might obtain from official Eastern agencies authentic incriminating material on the counterintelligence man in question, he seemed disturbed and asked for my identification card. I complied with his request; however, he doubted its genuineness. He then asked me for the brief. I explained to him that I had left the material in West Berlin. He then asked me: "Don't you think it would be better if you admitted that you come from a

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estern intelligence service. I would then have no further interest in you and you could go. My only concern is that the money which I was willing to spend on the defense of my brother does not go into the wrong channels." I could not refrain from telling him that during the entire conversation I had not once raised the question of payment and that the explanation of his behavior toward me was absolutely unsubstantiated. He then asked me whether I knew any persons who played an important role in the East. The only person I could name was a Professor Marko of Leipzig, whose acquaintance I had made in Bonn. He tried to call Leipzig but got no answer. While this conversation took place in the room in which I was, he made further telephone calls from the apparatus in the adjoining room. The fragments of the conversation which I could hear did not give any indication as to their contents. He made further attempts to establish my identity for example by asking whether I knew a lawyer by the name of Kaul. Later he procured a copy of the Penal Code -- an outdated Daleke edition -- and tried on the basis of its contents to ascertain whether I was acquainted with the laws on treason. Eventually a telephone call arrived from a man whom he addressed as "comrade" and whose name ended with the syllable "zenko". I do not remember the name exactly, however it sounded like Rudzenko or a similar name. This conversation served to determine that no steps should be taken against me. He explained to me that everything was alright, while his wife said with a deep sigh "Thank God". Their last statement had been preceded by my remark that treatment like that which I had experienced did not tend to arouse sympathy. I was asked whether that meant that I would withdraw from the office of defense counsel on my return from the East sector. I answered that I saw no reason to resign and thereby possibly to harm the defendant only because he -- my partner in the conversation -- had been foolish. This answer seemed to reassure him. He remarked that everything was alright, and said that he regretted the incident, especially that we had given my West-Berlin friends reason to worry about me. He then volunteered to take me immediately back to the sectoral border in his car. He said that for obvious reasons he could not take me any further. During this conversation the question as to my material was again raised and at the same time he said that my payment would be on hand on the following day.

Even prior to this I had told him that I would submit the briefs for perusal, and now I said that I would not be able to come myself, but that the lady who had been with me at my first visit would come in my place. In order to make it sound more credible that I was serious, I added that I must of course be sure that the lady would not be treated like I had been treated. I was assured of this in a really true-hearted manner, and it was also said that at the same occasion the lady would be given the money in D-Mark. A few days afterwards I wrote this man that it had been such a shock to my Berlin friends that not one of them was willing to go. I promised to come myself at a later date. I was then driven to the sectoral border, as has been described before.

read -- approved -- signed:

signed: Dr. Horst Feldmann

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Federal Criminal Police Office
SG

Bonn, 21 Dec 1953

Memorandum:

Subject: Alfred FRIEDRICH espionage-case

RE: Interrogation of and investigations concerning Dora UHLMANN

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In the late evening of 18 Dec 1953, the undersigned were able to establish the present whereabouts of UHLMANN with the aid of Guenter NEUENHOF, laborer address: Lindengrabenschule in Gevelsberg, and of the carriage factory STUBE in Gevelsberg. Two days ago UHLMANN had suffered an accident at that firm and was now in bed with a temperature and great pains. For that reason the interrogation could not take place until 19 Dec 1953.

/s/ Dorten, KOA

/s/ Schmidt, KOA

at present Berlin, 19 Dec 1953

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Memorandum:

- 1.) Inquiries for the witness KOBLIN of Berlin-Kladow, a neighbor of Alfred FRIEDRICH revealed that the former and his wife had moved back to the Sovsene some time ago.
- 2.) Frau BINGER of 1947 Strasse in Berlin-Kladow could not furnish any useful information on the living habits of the FRIEDRICH-family. According to her statement her acquaintance with the FRIEDRICHs did not go beyond casual chats across the garden fence. They never discussed political subjects. She never noticed anything out of the ordinary in the living habits of Alfred FRIEDRICH or his wife.
- 3.) According to Frau SAUER, wife of the proprietor of Cafe Sauer in Berlin-Kladow, the telephone was installed at the Cafe on 8 Oct 1953. The Cafe is equipped with a telephone automat which was set up in the entrance hall to the Cafe, and with a second apparatus which was installed in a small room back of the Cafe. Allegedly Friedrich made a total of 4 or 5 telephone calls from the apparatus in the backroom. All calls were booked to Herr Deutsch of the "Wiesbadener Tageblatt" in Wiesbaden. With the exception of one call which Friedrich himself was unable to make because he was too drunk and which was therefore made by his wife, all calls were made collect. The purpose of all those calls was the communication of "scandal reports" which Friedrich read out from West-Berlin newspapers. With one exception (voucher enclosed) none of the monthly telephone bills which Frau Sauer volunteered to hand over, served to confirm that Friedrich had made those calls to Wiesbaden. Friedrich always came to the Cafe Sauer in the company of his wife. He usually appeared there once or occasionally twice a week. His bills on these occasions ran up to between 5 DM and 15 DM. He was never seen at the Cafe Sauer in the company of strangers or otherwise conspicuous or suspicious persons. His conversations never dealt with political or otherwise sensitive subjects.
- 4.) The 62-year old owner of the form

Max GUNSE

8 Joachim-Friedrich-Strasse in Berlin-Halensee,

could not be personally interrogated about the car which had been sold to Alfred Friedrich, because he is at present in the hospital with a serious circulatory disturbance and embolism and not in a condition to be questioned.

Walter ERFURT, his nephew, an automobile mechanic, born on 22 Dec 1909,

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who is taking care of the business on his behalf, and who was present on the occasion of the sale of the car to Friedrich, volunteered to yield all relevant documents. According to the papers the sold car was an

Opel, JB 003 - 346,
carriage number: 97-21 287
engine number: 21 320

Total price: DM 650.

Sale's terms: DM 200,- down payment, the remaining amount of DM 450,- to be paid in monthly installments of DM 75,-. The checks were made payable from the first day at the banking establishment of Karl von Jena, in 12 Hoelderlinstrasse in Berlin-Charlottenburg, beginning 7 Nov 1953.

When the first check was not honored on 7 Nov 1953, the firm of Gulse had the license of the car cancelled at the Kladow police office, and after consultation with the wife of Alfred Friedrich, the firm collected the car in Mid-November 1953.

/s/ Rinza KGS

Berlin, 19 Dec 1953

Interrogator: KROHNE, KGA
Recorder: SCHULZ, police employee

Interrogation

Following a summons

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George HARRIS, vocational school teacher,
born on 19 Sep 1919 in Guben
address: 5 Massenstrasse in Berlin W 30

appeared and made the following statement:

I know the reason for my interrogation today. I am willing to say everything that I know in connection with Alfred FRIEDRICH.

Before coming to the point, I must go back to the time that has passed since my release from British captivity. In December 1945 I was released to Oldenburg. I knew nothing at the time of my family. I later succeeded in obtaining the address of my parents. They lived then in Frankfurt/Oder. Since I had no relatives in the West and since I felt unable to decide on a career, I decided to go to my parents in Frankfurt/Oder. I was misunderstood just now; the reason of my move to the Eastzone was not the unsettled question of my future career, but just plain homesickness. I should like to add here that in the meantime I had found work as a mechanic at the oil wells in Steinke in the district of Nienburg. In Frankfurt/Oder I found my mother and obtained a job as a mechanic with the automobile repair shop of Alvin Heisener. I realized soon that there is no peace for a person in the Eastzone unless he is a member of the SED. I therefore joined the SED in the course of 1946. I also took on a new job and in or about August 1946 I started work as a mechanic at the central power plant in Finckenheerd where I worked until 1948. In the beginning of 1949 I was called in to the elementary school teachers course in Gross-Schoenebeck/Schorfheide. The course should last until March 1949.

As a member of the SED I became soon interested in the party group at the school which comprised approximately 20 students all of whom were members of the SED. We formed a group and for the time being I was elected head of this group. I did not hold this position for long because Alfred Friedrich, a fellow-student, pushed himself soon in the foreground. On account of my lack of knowledge of party-political matters I was soon released from office and Friedrich was appointed leader of the group. In the course of the training course I established closer contacts with Friedrich. F. was a jack-of-all-trades; by that I mean to say that he managed to profit from every situation. It was around the fall of 1948 when, on the occasion of a walk, I entered into a more confidential conversation with him. I must add here that some time before that the students at the Gross-Schoenebeck school had organized a strike in protest against the bad food. Friedrich had been one of the strike-leaders. Although up to that time I had seen the SED with the eyes of an idealist, I began then to have serious doubts which I expressed to Friedrich on the occasion of this confidential conversation. I was amazed at his reaction. He told me frankly that he too was disappointed with the ideologies of the SED and that he had already established contacts with the East-Bureau of the SED in West-Berlin. Friedrich of course asked me to give my word of honor that I would not

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talk to anybody about our conversation. Friedrich further told me that he was in possession of a functionaries pass from the East-Bureau of the SPD and that he went regularly to West-Berlin in order to pick up propaganda material. I agreed to co-operate with him, i.e. to work in the interest of the East-Bureau of the SPD, and therefore for the West. During the following months I helped to distribute the pamphlets and other propaganda material which Friedrich had procured. It is true that I visited Friedrich repeatedly in his billet which was then in the castle and that I met there with other students of a kindred spirit. I remember the following names: Krueger, Wescoleck, and Munstal. There were other students too, but I do not remember their names.

I already made reference to the strike which was instigated during the training course. Accidentally I gained access to a document in which the SED demanded a thorough investigation and interrogation, and if necessary the arrest of the main ringleader. In this connection the name of Friedrich was also mentioned. I informed Friedrich immediately. He was hardly disturbed and said that he knew what to do. A day or two later we spoke again about the matter again whereby he indicated that he had seen the director of the training course and that he had threatened him. He hinted that the director "had got some of the mud on him" and that, therefore, he would have to furnish a favorable investigation report as far as he -Friedrich- was concerned. In fact the whole matter was passed over lightly and did not result in any consequences for any of the persons involved.

Friedrich was able to make the best of every situation. His motto was: "Money is lying in the street, you must only know how to pick it up". The following incident throws light upon his character:

Friedrich had found an inn-keeper in Gross-Schoenebeck who sold 1 cut of potatoes at a price of 45 DM (East) without requesting a ration coupon. Friedrich took the potatoes to West-Berlin, i.e. to Charlottenburg, where he sold them at a price of 100 DM (East) at "Tante Frieda's". "Tante Frieda" had a massage establishment in the vicinity of the Charlottenburg railroad station. I do not remember the exact address. I myself have once sold potatoes in this way.

In January 1949 the secret of Friedrich and all other men who had worked for the East-Bureau of the SPD was given away by a Frau Albert. I was misunderstood just now. Frau Albert threatened Friedrich that she would inform the SED if he did not give up his activities for the East-Bureau of the SPD immediately. In any case, this was a warning and Friedrich said that there was nothing we could do but escape to the West. I joined Friedrich and we went to West-Berlin where we were assigned to the Lichtenrade camp. Friedrich, Munstal and I tried to find work. Friedrich and I applied for admission to section II of the Paedagogische Hochschule (Teachers Academy). We were subjected to an entrance examination which I passed while Friedrich flunked it.

I stayed in the Lichtenrade camp for another four weeks after which I succeeded in renting a furnished room. There is little to be said about Friedrich's conduct in the camp. He was acquainted with a lot of people, just as he had been in the East, and he succeeded time and again in procuring foodstuffs by semi-legal means.

I do not know anything about his activities in the West. He once told me casually that he and Hunstal had obtained work as moving-men with the firm of Loewe. I did not know before that he worked for an intelligence service; I heard of that for the first time now. I just remember that some time during our acquaintance - I do not remember when exactly - Friedrich told me that during the war he had served as a direction-finder operator with the Navy. He told me that at the time he had reported all departing submarines to England. Shortly before the end of the war he was allegedly arrested by the Germans in Harvik because he was suspected of having transmitted such information. He said that simultaneously with this arrest the German submarine operations had ceased to be failures. By that he meant that since he could no longer transmit information on the departure of the submarines the Germans could carry through their submarine operations undisturbedly. In the course of this conversation he intimated that he had been liberated in Harvik by the British.

In this connection I remember an incident which occurred during our stay in the Lichtenrade camp. Some day Friedrich came to me and said that he was in urgent need of money and that he already knew a way how to obtain it. He explained to me that he would try to obtain a false identification card in order to go to the Eastzone and to collect information on positions of the Soviets. He had the address of a US-officer and asked me to go with him. He explained to me that it would thus be possible to earn an enormous amount of money. I remember clearly that he intended to rent in advance an apartment for DM 150.- per month. I think I remember that he quoted as payment for one report a sum between 600.-DM and 2000.-DM. I remember that we went together to Berlin-Dahlem where we were received by a US-officer in plain clothes. As far as I remember his name was Close. He was a plump man and handed out cigarettes freely. Friedrich explained to Mr. Close that he was able to procure from the East interesting military information provided he had a false identification card. Mr. Close asked Friedrich and me why we wished to engage in this kind of work. Friedrich replied that he had been prompted by idealistic motives to work for the Americans. We did not receive any identification cards during this first conversation. I myself dissociated myself from the matter and therefore I cannot say whether or not Friedrich ever received the desired identification card and whether he engaged in fact in the above-mentioned kind of work for Close. I also remember that Friedrich persuaded, or at least tried to persuade, Hunstal to go with him to Close. Friedrich hinted that after all I did not seem suited to this kind of work.

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I cannot make any further statements in this connection. I affirm that to the best of my knowledge I have stated everything and withheld nothing that I know concerning Friedrich.

Approved and signed:

Georg Martin

Closed: Krohne, KOA

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Federal Criminal Office
- Security Group -

at present Gevelsberg, 19 Dec 1953

Interrogations:

Interrogating officer: Krim.Ob.Ass. SCHMIDT

Recorder: Krim.Ob.Ass. DORTEN

Picked up at her apartment at Gevelsberg, Buchmuehle 52 L o/o Hohmann, and taken to the Gevelsberg police station - criminal police -, the female laborer Dora UHLMANN, nee Braeuner, divorced, born on 16 Jun 1929 at Kraftsdorf, Kreis Gera/Thuringia, present residence Gevelsberg, Buchmuehle 53 L, o/o Hohmann,

appears and states the following:

To personal data:

I was born on 16 Jun 1929 at Kraftsdorf, Kreis Gera, as the daughter of the plumber Rudolf Braeuner and his wife, the then factory-girl Herta, nee Uebel, widowed Braeuner. There I lived with my parents up to 1949. I had one brother whp was born on 26 Sep 1937. On 4 Jun 1949, I got married to the electrician Rudolf UHLMANN, born on 1 May 1927 at Brand-Erbisdorf/Saxony. Up to 7 Dec 1950, we were residing at Weissenborn, Kreis Stadt-Roda. Another woman was the reason for our divorce on 7 Dec 1950. On 22 Dec 1949, I gave birth to a boy who is still living with my mother at Kraftsdorf. I myself was residing with my mother until 28 Apr 1953. I fled for special reasons which I shall mention in detail below. Up to my escape, I had the following employments in the Sovzone:

From 18 Nov 1945 to 22 Jul 1948	packer with the firm of Wittig & Co., Kraftsdorf;
from 26 Oct 1948 to 2 Feb 1950	machine worker with the electro-porcelain factory "Hescho" at Hermisdorf/Thuringia;
from 2 Feb 1950 to 18 Sep 1950	I did not work during this period in consequence of the birth of my son.

I was compelled to resume my work with the abovementioned firm "Hescho" from 19 Sep 1950 to 19 Jul 1951 in order to cover the expenses for necessary household goods. I was re-employed as assistant turner.

From 20 Jul 51 to 26 Sep 51	employed as assistant clerk with the Gera railroad repairshop. I changed my employer on account of the consequences of the divorce. To be correct, I changed over to the Gera railroad repairshop because of my divorce.
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From 27 Sep 51 to 1 Jan 52 enlisted in the uniformed People's Police.

Question: For which reasons were you, Frau UHLMANN, taken over by or enlisted in the People's Police?

Answer: At the Gera railroad repair plant, I performed my work scrupulously. Therefore I was praised by my superiors and was popular with my colleagues. This was made known to the Transportpolizeimeister SCHUNKE - personal data unknown -, who was the chief of the People's Police agency of the Gera railroad repair plant. I do not know whether this man still holds his then position. Some days prior to 27 Sep 1951, he sent for me and belabored me for eight hours so that an evasion was impossible. In a conversation which took place a short time later, I had to bind myself to serve in the People's Police for three years, whether I liked it or not. I emphasize that I did not enter the People's Police because I had engaged in political activities.

I was reproached several times by SCHUNKE and the political officer FEDERBUSCH of the People's Police at the Gera railroad repair plant, because I had not attended the political lessons. Due to my negligence in political activities, several hours overtime were imposed upon me.

Question: What duties did you have to perform in the People's Police?

Answer: I was assigned to the project protection unit, which was to protect the installations of the railroad repair plant. During the period of my service with the People's Police, I never proceeded against any persons. I only furnished one report on the corrosion of a switch. In principle, a corrosion was regarded as the work of some unknown saboteurs. I do not know of any measures taken as a consequence of my report.

Question: For which reason and when did you leave the People's Police?

Answer: One day, my colleague Sonja BERGNER, residing at Tartenhain, Kreis Stadroda, approached me with the request to lend her DM East 50.00. (Lending of money was strictly prohibited in the People's Police.)

Nevertheless, I lend her the money and asked her to pay it back to me the next payday. On the following day, Sonja BERGNER called on me; she looked troubled and told me that she had lend the money to a Hans REHWINKEL, who had escaped to West Berlin in the meantime. Three days later, a search for REHWINKEL was initiated; he was charged with having committed economic offences. BERGNER carelessly told her duty officer of this incident. Thereupon both of us were immediately interrogated by SCHUNKE and FEDERBUSCH. Furthermore, we were interrogated by the Kriminal-Oberkommissar THIEME and another

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official of the Transportkriminalpolizei, the name of whom I do not remember. As a result thereof, we were immediately discharged. On account of this incident, we were surrendered to the Russians who immediately arrested us and, after an interrogation, retained us in pre-trial confinement at a prison near Leipzig (I do not remember the name of the prison). In a trial at Gera subsequent to the pre-trial confinement, the Amtsgericht acquitted me of the charge because, at the time when I lend the money, I did not know that it was to be used for the escape of REHWINKEL. I was ordered, however, to report to the Gera police agency every morning for two years. The People's Policemen, to whom I reported, changed continuously. Therefore I cannot state any names.

Question: When were you taken into custody?

Answer: From the beginning of Nov 1951 to the end of Dec 1951. The discharge from the People's Police became effective on 1 Jan 1952.

From 29 Apr 1952 to 30 Oct 1952, I was employed as a conductor with the Gera municipal traffic agency. However, the People's Police saw to it that I was discharged before I could pass my driver's examination.

From 4 Nov 1952 to 28 Apr 1953, I was employed as a comb with the Thuringian worsted yarn spinning-mill at Gera.

Question: When and for which reason did you escape, and to which admittance camps were you assigned?

Answer: I escaped on 28 Apr 1952. The reason for my escape was the fact that the abovementioned case was to be retried. On 27 Apr 1953, a colleague, who was still a member of the People's Police and whose name I do not remember, informed me of the intended retrial and warned me, because a new sentence was to be passed. As is known from experience, very severe sentences are to be expected in retrials; therefore I was getting uneasy and preferred to escape immediately. I only took along with me the most necessary utensils and went by train from Gera to East Berlin. Then I went by subway from the East Sector to the West Sector without being controlled. I reported to the transit camp at Kuno-Fischer-Strasse. On the same day, namely on 28 Apr 1953, I was assigned to the refugee camp Berlin-Kreuzberg, Nauenerstrasse 5. There I stayed for about two weeks and complied with the necessary formalities, which included one interrogation by the admittance committee Berlin-Kaiserdamm. There I made the same true statements as in this interrogation. On the basis of the interrogation before the committee, I was recognized as a refugee "for conclusive reasons". Around 15 May, I was assigned to the camp at Westertimke near

Bremen. I had been taken by plane from Berlin to Hannover on 8 May 1953. Shortly before Whitsuntide 1953 - I cannot remember the exact date - I was assigned from the refugee camp as a housemaid to the hospital of Dr. SIMON at Minden/Westphalia. I was employed there from the end of May to 10 Jul 1953.

At the transit camp or at the airfield camp ... to be correct; at the latter camp, I became acquainted with the turner Gunter KEUENHOF and we became friends. As he remained in Berlin for ~~some time~~ after my departure, we carried on a correspondence. He was taken to Gevelsberg via the Hamburg-Wandsbeck camp. From Gevelsberg, KEUENHOF wrote me a letter to Minden, in which he asked me to come to him because he intended to marry me. Thereupon I resigned my position at the hospital in Minden/Westphalia and went to him on 10 Jul 1953. Here we got into a love-affair; I am now in the sixth month of pregnancy, and he is the father of my child. After KEUENHOF had been out during the night from 23 Aug to 24 Aug 1953, we had a quarrel. Subsequently I went to a distant relative, Frau Else FORKE, residing at 27 Schwalbacherstr, Wiesbaden, where I arrived on 25 Aug 1953. A few days later, on 27 Aug 1953, I reported to the Wiesbaden Labor Office in order to get a new job.

To facts:

Question: Since when have you maintained contacts with the HEINZ family or Herr HEINZ, and through whom did you establish these contacts?

Answer: On 28 Aug or 29 Aug 1953, I received from the Labor Office an assignment card with the request to take up work with the HEINZ family, residing at 61 Bahnhofstrasse, Wiesbaden. This card informed me for the first time of the existence of this family. I called on Frau HEINZ on the same day, introduced myself, and was accepted by her. We agreed on a monthly net salary of DM 70.00 plus free board and lodging. I took up work on 1 Sep 1953. As for the activities of Herr HEINZ, I only knew that there was a door-plate with the inscription "Michael-Verlag, Inhaber HEINZ". I neither talked with members of the family about the activities of Herr HEINZ, nor became anything known to me through the telephone calls which I received during the absence of the HEINZ couple.

Question: Why did you resign your position with HEINZ, and who caused your resignation?

Answer: As I had only worked in factories up to that time, I myself preferred to look for a job with a factory.

A relation of mine from Kraftsdorf near Gera, Helmut SCHROEDER, residing at 2 Adolfsplatz, Wiesbaden-Biebrich, whose address I could find out with the assistance of my relative Frau FORKE,

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wanted to assist me in getting a job with the firm of "Kalle", Wiesbaden. I prepared an application letter which he forwarded to the firm. Thereupon I was to be employed on 1 Oct 1953. However, the assignment was delayed for operational reasons unknown to me. As I had already informed HEINZ of my separation on 30 Sep 1953, I now approached Frau HEINZ with the request to extend my employment with her until I could take up work with the firm of Kalle. She accepted my further services. During the first three days, I stayed overnight with the family of the abovementioned SCHROEDER. However, when they got a visitor (his mother), they had no room for me so that I had to move. I put up at the hotel "Rhein-Terrasse" for the following three days. As this became too expensive, I again moved to HEINZ. In the course of October, I again carried on a correspondence with Guenter KUEHNHOF. We reached an agreement to the effect that I should come again to him to Gevelsberg. This is the only reason why I finally resigned my position with the HEINZ family and went to Gevelsberg. My last working-day was Oct 31, 1953.

Question: Frau Uhlmann, do you know Alfred FRIEDRICH?

Answer: I know a man with the name of FRIEDRICH, in any case he introduced himself with this name. I do not know whether his first name is "Alfred".

Question: Since when do you know FRIEDRICH and on what occasion did you become acquainted with him?

Answer: During the last week of my stay with the HEINZ family, it was on Monday or Tuesday (Note: 26 Oct or 27 Oct 1953), the telephone rang around 1100 hrs. As Herr and Frau HEINZ were absent, I attended to the telephone as was my order. The caller was FRIEDRICH, who was still unknown to me at that time. He wanted to speak to Herr or Frau HEINZ in an urgent matter, whereupon I told him that Herr HEINZ was on a trip and that Frau HEINZ would be absent until about 1400 hrs. He stated that he had to return to Berlin during the following night. One or two hours later, FRIEDRICH called again. After I had told him that Frau HEINZ had not yet returned, I put down the receiver. After another hour, he called again, and I again put down the receiver after having informed him that Frau HEINZ was still absent. Around 1500 hrs, FRIEDRICH appeared personally. I opened the door, he introduced himself, and I repeated that Frau HEINZ had not yet come back. After this conversation he asked me whether I knew with whom I was employed. I said: of course, one can read it on the door-plate. Then he asked me whether I read newspapers. I answered in the affirmative. Thereupon he handed me the paper "Der Fortschritt" and called me attention to an article "Scandal at the Blank Office", subtitle "Chief of the Abwehr Resigns". Then he took leave with the remark that he would return later. Subsequently I read the article and did not even know whether

the Herr HEINZ mentioned in the article was identical with my landlord(employer). Then I went to the needle-woman who was present at the apartment - I do not remember her name -, and handed her the newspaper. I asked her to tell me whether she understood the article. She knew that Herr HEINZ was employed at Bonn, but she could not tell me anything else. FRIEDRICH appeared again around 1730 hrs. This time the mother of Frau HEINZ opened the door. She took FRIEDRICH to the dining-room. I did not overhear their conversation. Although the door from the dining-room to the kitchen, where I stayed, was open, it was impossible to understand what they talked. Once, however, FRIEDRICH called out to me that he had some newspapers for me. Frau MEYER (mother of Frau HEINZ) assured him that I liked to read. The papers he gave me were Berlin issues. I noticed that all articles on the Eastzone were crossed out with a red pencil. Upon questioning, I state that the papers in question were Berlin papers. When Frau HEINZ had not returned at 1900 hrs, FRIEDRICH said he would call again later, and took leave.

I have to mention in this connection that FRIEDRICH had written a note on the margin of one of the newspapers (hand-written with pencil) saying that he wanted to meet me the same night at 1900 hrs at the pavillion opposite to the house 61 Bahnhofstrasse. I already told him at his last visit that I would not come. Thereupon he invited me to a movie for the same night, but I also refused this invitation.

On the same day at about 2000 hrs, FRIEDRICH came again and met Frau HEINZ personally. I do not know what was talked between them. Through inattention, I failed to inform Frau HEINZ of the articles FRIEDRICH had asked me to read. I only failed to inform her because I did not attach any importance to the matter, not from malevolence.

Since that day, I have neither seen FRIEDRICH nor heard of him.

Question: Frau Uhlmann, you have told us that the incidents with FRIEDRICH, of which you know, happened at the end of Oct 1953. According to our information, however, they must already have happened in Sep 1953. Was this not an error on your part?

Answer: I know for certain that the incidents described by me happened at the end of Oct 1953. I had not heard anything about FRIEDRICH in September. In support of my above statements, I can state that Frau HEINZ's main reason for the final termination of my employment was the fact that I had not informed her about the newspapers. The termination on 30 Sep 1953 was a result of my own wish. I am in possession of a certificate to that effect.

Question: Frau Uhlmann, do you know two men with the name of ANDERS and KOLB?

Answer: I do not know these men. I do not remember any person with one of these names among my acquaintances. I am sure that I never heard these names in connection with the HEINZ family or with FRIEDRICH.

Question: Do you know a Herr ^{Ferdinand} DEUTSCH of the "Wiesbadener Tagblatt"?

Answer: This man is also unknown to me. Upon questioning, I do not remember that I received any telephone calls from him.

As I already mentioned, I went from Wiesbaden to Gevelsberg on 30 Oct 1953 upon a letter from Guenter KEUENHOF. At first I took up my residence with Herr KEUENHOF at 18 Lindengrabenschule, Gevelsberg. However, as I could not remain at the apartment of Herr KEUENHOF, I rented a furnished room. My first landlady was Frau HEIMHARDT, residing at 61 or 60 Hasslinghauserstr, Gevelsberg, with whom I stayed only for a short time. Subsequently I put up at the hotel "Zur Post", which I had registered as my residence with the police. In the meantime, I had found employment with the firm of "Stube" at Hammerstr, Gevelsberg, where I am still employed. As the room at the hotel "Zur Post" became too expensive for me, I moved to the Hohmann family at 53 L Buchmuehle, Gevelsberg, about three weeks ago, where I have been residing since that time. My new residence has not yet been registered with the police. Last Thursday, I met with an accident at the enterprise where I am employed (firm of Stube); the first link of my right middle finger was crushed. At present I am incapacitated for work.

I declare that I could follow this interrogation despite great pains caused by the accident, and that I agreed to the interrogation. I am unable to make further statements about the matter in question.

My attention was called to the fact that the records at hand are secret and that I am supposed not to talk about the matter. I was further told that I may be prosecuted on a charge of betrayal of secrets if the matter will be made public by me.

Concluded:

Interrogating officer:

s/ Schmidt

t/ Schmidt

KOA

Recorders:

s/ Dorten

t/ Dorten

KOA

Loudly dictated, desisted from re-reading the minutes, approved, confirmed by three crosses written with the left hand, as a signature cannot be given on account of the wounding:

+ + +

(Frau Dora UELMANN nee Braeuner)

*add
above*

Federal Criminal Office
- Security Group -

Bonn, at present Wiesbaden, 18 Dec 1953

Note

Ferdinand DEUTSCH

call
Alm

In the forenoon of 18 Dec 1953, the undersigned again called on the editor DEUTSCH of the "Wiesbadener Tageblatt". D. was still looking for manuscripts of FRIEDRICH in his desk and among his other things. According to his statements, he had not found anything.

He submitted the attached slip on which he had noted down the following:

"Calls from Berlin were made
on 16 Oct, 18 Oct, and 19 Oct.
Costs amounted to DM 32.30."

D. stated that these calls were the collect calls made by FRIEDRICH. No further calls were made as far as he remembered.

s/ Schmidt
(Schmidt)
KOA.

#7

Federal Criminal Police Office at present Berlin, 18 Dec 1953
SG

I n t e r r o g a t i o n

Interrogator: Krohne, KOA
Recorder: Dittwald, police employee

Karl-Heinz MARBACH, journalist
personal data on record,

appeared voluntarily and made the following statement:

After my interrogation on 12 Dec 1953, I talked with my wife about the FRIEDRICH-case, whereby we also touched the subject of the ominous bottle of champagne. My wife remembered that we had in fact once shared a bottle of champagne with Friedrich. I must, therefore, correct my statement in that respect.

Questioned as to the identification card which was made out to the name of NEUMANN and which allegedly I had given to Friedrich, I can only state that the name of Neumann does not mean anything to me. I cannot remember that I have ever touched such an identification card. I do not think wither that Friedrich's statement is true according to which that identification card had been given to me by Le Petit with the request to pass it on to Friedrich. I have only once talked with Le Petit as I have stated during my previous interrogation. I remember positively that on the occasion of that visit he did not give me an identification card.

I shall today furnish an article which was printed in No. 9 of the "Neue Deutsche Presse" (September 1952) of which I assume Friedrich to have been the originator. I have not as yet been able to look for or find any other articles by Friedrich.

Refrained from reading or having read out to me,
approved and signed:

Karl-Heinz Marbach

Closed: ~~Rxxxx~~ Krohne KOA

add
apm

Federal Criminal Police Office
SG

8
at present Berlin,
18 Dec 1953

Memorandum:

The VPO (Association of Political Eastzone Refugees) in 81 Hohenzollerndamm in Berlin (Telephone No. 726121) was contacted today in connection with the Alfred Friedrich-case for the purpose of obtaining relevant information. It was, however, ascertained, that the VPO was not in possession of any material or information concerning Friedrich.

An inquiry at the office of the senior public prosecutor at the Landgericht in 91 Turmstrasse in Berlin-NW 40 concerning the records of Friedrich (kidnapping of Ernst Hoppe), AZ 1 PJs 842,52, revealed that the records are at present at the Social Welfare Office I in 30 Saechsische Strasse in Berlin. The records cannot at present be obtained from that office because they are needed in connection with the handling of an application for financial support which was filed by Frau Hoppe. The documents could, however, be examined at the Social Welfare Office whereby it was ascertained that the case in question is the kidnapping of

Ernst Karl HOPPE,
born on 8 Jun 1914 in Stettin,
last address: 147 to 149 Brunsbuetterer Damm in
Berlin-Spandau.

*add
apm*
On 18 Dec 1952 Hoppe was dragged into a passenger car in the vicinity of the Friedrichstrasse railroad station on which occasion he was, however, able to inform some passers-by of his address. He had made the acquaintance of Alfred Friedrich during his work for the BHE in Berlin-Spandau. Friedrich recruited him as an agent for an alleged West-German intelligence service and visited him frequently at his home. In order to complete his assignments for that intelligence service, Hoppe went frequently into the Eastsector of Berlin and to the Sovzone. Hoppe is a former police officer and SS-officer.

/s/ Rinza KOS

Federal Criminal Police Office
SC

Bonn, at present Wiesbaden,
17 Dec 1953

#9

Memorandum:

Subject: Alfred FRIEDRICH-espionage case

*cad
afm*
Helmut SCHROEDER, a streetcar conductor, was today visited by the undersigned at the Wiesbaden streetcar depot. He stated that U. and he himself had formerly lived in Kraftsdorf near Gera. In Wiesbaden she had lodged with him for a couple of nights. He did not know the present whereabouts of U. However, he knew that U. had been pregnant for some time.

LEIDENBACH, a police officer (street traffic license office in Wiesbaden), stated that he had made the acquaintance of U. in a bus between Wiesbaden and Biebrich. When she complained to him of her difficulties, he had promised to try and obtain a job for her with the firm of Kalle in Wiesbaden. He had in fact tried to intervene on her behalf, however, ULLMANN had not been employed by that firm. He denied knowing the present whereabouts of U.

Frau FORKER, the alleged aunt of U. of 27 Schwalbacherstrasse in Wiesbaden was found by the undersigned. She showed to the undersigned two letters from ULLMANN both of which carried the sender's address of

"Gevelsberg,
Lindengrabenschule".

However, the letters dated back to the time of her stay in Gevelsberg before she had come to Wiesbaden. Frau FORKER who is not an aunt but a distant relative of U. gave us a photograph of a wedding group which among other persons showed U. Frau FORKER could not make any statements concerning the present whereabouts of U.

The undersigned confirmed with the Wiesbaden Labor Office the personal data of U. which are as follows:

Frau Dora, Herta, Maria ULLMANN,
nee Brauner, divorced,
born on 16 Jun 1929 in Kraftsdorf/Thuringia near Gera.

The Special Police Office made photostats of the records of the Labor Office, and a photographic copy of U. was made as she appeared on the wedding group picture. The material is enclosed.

/s/ Dorten
KOA

/s/ Schmidt
KOA

#10
Federal Criminal Police Office
SG

Bonn, at present Wiesbaden, 17 Dec 1953

Interrogator: KOA Schmidt

Witness: KOA Derten

Recorder: Lilli Gisela Apel, born on 20 Mar 1920
in Halle/Saale, address: 14 Ruedesheimerstrasse in
Wiesbaden

I n t e r r o g a t i o n

Contacted and questioned at the editorial offices of the
Wiesbadener Tageblatt,

add
adm
Ferdinand DEUTSCH

born on 7 Feb 1910 in Frankfurt/M.

address: 44 Liebenaustasse in Wiesbaden-Sonnenberg

made the following statement:

Question: Do you know a certain Alfred FRIEDRICH of Berlin-Kadow?

Answer: I met him for the first time in the beginning of September, when he contacted me at the editorial office in order to offer me articles of a political and economic nature from West Berlin. I promised to accept such articles for publication if they were of current interest. He posed as a free-lance journalist who worked allegedly for West-Berlin and West-German papers. When he asked me for permission to make collect calls for the purpose of a speedy communication of his news, I consented. After that he repeatedly made excessively long calls for the purpose of communicating information of little value so that I advised my secretary to break off the conversations.

Q.: What kind of manuscripts of a political or economic nature did F. furnish? Do you have any manuscripts in your possession which you could make available?

A.: I do have one of Friedrich's manuscripts, however, I do not know at the moment where it is.

Q.: What kind of reports did F. furnish from the Eastzone?

A.: Among his reports was one which announced the uniformization of the officers of the Eastzonal economic commission which was published by us; however, the same information was furnished by the big press agencies. F.'s information though had come one day prior to that of the press agencies. We published this report in the Wiesbadener Tageblatt at the end of September. I wish to emphasize that this was the only information concerning the Eastzone which was of any value. His other reports could not be used because it was not possible to check the sources.

Q.: What was the payment that F. has received from you in cash or the amount paid in to his account (if so, account No.)?

A.: I pointed out to F. that the paper settled its account every month and that his payment would be available in November. I also told him that we could only pay 0.15 DM per line for whatever we could use of his information. He said that he was in no hurry and he would drop in sometime and collect the money. That was the last I have seen of him.

Q.: What has Friedrich told you, Herr Deutsch, about Heinz?

*and
after*
A.: Two days before the press reported under the headline of "Scandal in the Blank Office" that Oberst Heinz had been released from the Blank Office, Friedrich contacted me and on the basis of an earlier article concerning the same subject which had been published by "Der Fortschritt" told me that he was investigating the matter and that he could offer me and other persons in the Federal Republic a good report. Allegedly he had met Heinz during the war. Heinz lived in Wiesbaden, he said, and he was going to see him. That was on 28 or 29 Oct 1953. I have not seen Friedrich since.

Q.: What do you know about Heinz ?

A.: Up to that time I did not know anything about Oberst Heinz. He attracted my attention only as a result of the conversation with Friedrich and of the press reports on the following day. When I was still thinking how I could talk to him personally, he called me on the phone because Friedrich had introduced himself to him with reference to me. Oberst Heinz revealed to me the reasons of his separation from the Blank Office and added that Friedrich had recommended to his wife that he should immediately leave the Federal Republic because of the imminent danger of an arrest. Once he had reached a foreign country he should contact a Soviet mission. Frau Heinz told me by which means Friedrich had tried to dumbfound her. He had asked her for a Chinese cigarette case and a jade ring. Both had been gifts from a Chinese colonel who had served with the Chinese Embassy before the second world war and who had been a friend of Heinz. When Friedrich said that the Soviets would recognize those gifts as token of identification and that since Heinz's arrest by the Gestapo in connection with the revolt on 20 July 1944, they were entered in the records as his possession, she realized that Friedrich did not know the exact facts and tried to bluff. Oberst Heinz asked me, in the case that Friedrich should show up, to detain him on some pretext, and to inform the police in order to have him arrested. Soon after that I heard from Oberst Heinz that Friedrich had contacted him again and that he had been arrested on that occasion.

Q.: What was your impression, Herr Deutsch, of the facts that Friedrich revealed concerning Heinz?

A.: It is difficult to speak of a definite impression because Friedrich did not impress me as serious but rather struck me as a yellow journalist. When Friedrich contacted me last I did not as yet know the details about the Heinz-case. My impression concerning Friedrich was, however, confirmed by what Frau Heinz said.

Q.: Has Friedrich furnished you with information concerning Soviet measures against the Gehlen-organisation, or have you obtained such information from him as a result of a request on your part (approximate date 31 Oct 1953)?

A.: I have not seen Friedrich since Oct 28. I was then not as yet acquainted with the name of Gehlen. It was Oberst Heinz who acquainted me with the existence of ex-general Gehlen. Prior to and on Oct 31 I did not know anything about the Sovzone police measures against the eastern net of the Gehlen organisation. Since Friedrich was arrested on Oct 31, he could not furnish me with the information.

I shall deliver any of Friedrich's manuscripts that I can find to the interrogating officer on 18 Dec 1953.

I have been warned that the Friedrich-case is to be treated as a secret matter. I was warned that a publication on my part may result in a procedure against me on the ground of betrayal of a secret. I cannot make any further statement to the matter.

Closed:

/s/ KOA Schmidt /s/ KOA Dorten Read out to me, answers dictated
by myself, signed

/s/ Ferdinand Deutsch

I, Lilli Gisela Apel (see page 1 of the interrogation) confirm by my signature that similar to Herr Deutsch I have been warned of the secret nature of the case at hand.

/s/ Lilli Gisela Apel
as recorder

#11
Federal Criminal Office
- Security Group -

Bonn, at present Wiesbaden, 17 Dec 1953

Note:

Subjects: Espionage case Alfred FRIEDRICH

Re: Interrogation of the editor Ferdinand DEUTSCH
of the "Wiesbadener Tageblatt".

DEUTSCH was interrogated this afternoon. This note is attached to the interrogation.

As he had no manuscripts from FRIEDRICH at hand, he promised that he would attempt to find these manuscripts until the following morning and that he would also look for the slip on which he had noted down the collect calls FRIEDRICH had made to him.

s/ Dorten
(Dorten)
KOA.

s/ Schmidt
(Schmidt)
KOA.

Wiesbaden, 17 Dec 1953

Note

It was found that the inquiries for the conduct of DEUTSCH, which were made by the BfV, had already been made by the LfV Hessen. They have already been answered by the PSD (special police agency) of the Wiesbaden Criminal Police; the BfV has probably received this reply in the meantime. Nevertheless, KOA. Dorten has prepared a copy of the reply to the LfV Hessen; this copy is attached hereto.

s/ Dorten
(Dorten)
KOA.

s/ Schmidt
(Schmidt)
KOA.

Federal Criminal Police Office at present Berlin, 17 Dec 1953
SG

Memorandum:

On the basis of a warrant which was issued on 17 Dec 1953 by Landgerichtsrat Dr. Otto, investigating magistrate at the Federal High Court in Berlin -File No. 6.53-RJs 465.53, the home of the accused Alfred FRIEDRICH in 147 Strasse in Berlin-Kladow was searched.

The search took place in the presence of

- 1.) KOS RINZA, BKA - SG
- 2.) KB Reihung, Berlin Police HQ (V.I (S) V., and
- 3.) Ingeborg, the wife of Alfred Friedrich.

Alfred Friedrich lived with his family in a small weekend house in Berlin-Kladow which consisted of four small rooms.

The weekend house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the sectoral border in wooded country with a thick undergrowth which is not crossed by a paved road but only by dirt-roads and footpaths.

The search did not yield any incriminating material. On the termination of the search Frau Friedrich was summoned to the police HQ for the purpose of an interrogation. However, she refused and declared that she would not make any statement before the police.

/s/ RINZA, KOS

Federal Criminal Police Office
8G

at present ^Berlin, 17 Dec 1953

I n t e r r o g a t i o n

Interrogator: Krohne, KOA
Recorder: Dittwald, police employee

Brought forward from the Moabit remand house

Helmut WALDOW, businessman,
personal data on record,

appeared and made the following statement:

*add
apw*

I remember clearly the statements which I made before the police on 16 Nov 1953. I have at the time made a detailed statement concerning all points in question. Questioned again, I state in partial repetition of my previous statement that I met Alfred Friedrich for the first time in the Moabit remand house. His name had previously been mentioned to me by Frau TROJA. Alfred Friedrich contacted me with his brother Kurt who is a leading State functionary in the Sovzone. On 9 Mar 1953 (7) I moved to the Eastzone. I have not seen Alfred Friedrich since. The same applies to his brother Kurt, with the only difference that I talked to him on the phone from East-Berlin. The last of our telephonic conversations took place on 30 Mar 1953. From 1 Apr to 15 May 1953, I held the position of Referent with the Central Management of the Sovzonal "DHZ-(German Commercial Center) Leatherware". After that I was appointed business manager of the Halle branch office of the "DHZ-Leatherware". On 31 Oct 1953 I escaped from the Sovzone to West Berlin. On 1 Nov 1953 I tried immediately to establish contacts with Alfred Friedrich. We had agreed that he would buy the information which I intended to collect. During the period from 1 Nov through 7 Nov 1953 I tried continuously to contact Friedrich. I had little money left and was very anxious to sell my information. For the same reason I tried also to reach Alfred Friedrich's brother Kurt. However, I failed in both attempts. Eventually I contacted two reporters who worked for the "Spiegel" to whom I offered my material for sale. The "Spiegel"-reporters read my article and asked for proof of its truth. The reporters asked that I should arrange for a conversation between Friedrich and them. For that reason I took the two reporters to Friedrich's home on 7 Nov 1953. On this occasion I learned from Frau Friedrich that her husband had been arrested in Wiesbaden. Frau Friedrich was the first person who told me about the arrest of her husband. I had not obtained any previous information on the subject from any other quarters.

Dictated, refrained from reading or having read to me,
approved and signed:

Helmut Waldow

Closed: Krohne, KOA

SG

Q u e s t i o n i n g

Interrogator: Krohns, KOA
Recorder: Dittwald, police employee

Produced for questioning is the gardener

del
am
Gerhard Rheinspitz,
born 3 May 189. (illeg.) in Leudesdorf/Koblenz,
residing in Berlin-Kladow, Strasse 139,

who testifies as follows:

In 1952 a complaint was filed against me for having distributed the East zone paper "Neues Deutschland". In June of this year I was fined 50 DM. I accepted the verdict. The money to pay the fine was given me by the paper "Neues Deutschland". It is correct that I went to the Eastern Sector of Berlin several times in order to collect the papers.

Questioned how I came to be employed by that paper, I state what follows:

I lived in poor circumstances, especially at the beginning of 1952. One day, I do not recall the exact date, K o b l i n , neighbor of Alfred F r i e d r i c h , came to my home and told me to sell the paper "Neues Deutschland" in the Western Sector. The editors would pay me with food and clothing ration cards. I accepted. I distributed the paper up to December 1952.

I have known the afore-mentioned Alfred F r i e d r i c h since 1949. At the time I sold bread in Kladow. That was when Friedrich moved to Kladow. He lived in poor circumstances. He, and his wife as well, looked come down in the world. I felt sorry for him in his reduced circumstances, and several times I gave him bread without asking for money. That was how a kind of human ~~contact~~ contact was established between us. I remember that one day he asked me whether I would like to join the BHE. I did so. I attended several party meetings in Friedrich's company. Friedrich did a lot of talking at these meetings. I must say he strikes me as an intelligent person, and one who knows ~~his way about~~ his way about. He told me from the very beginning that he was a teacher. One day, I think it was in summer of 1951, Friedrich asked me to accompany him to a restaurant. He said that he was to meet two men who were members of a western intelligence organization and for whom he wished to work. He knew no details yet. He told me to sit down at the next table and to watch what was going on at his table. He was afraid that he might be kidnapped. The meeting took place in a restaurant in Uhlandstrasse. Afterwards I learned that the names of the two gentlemen were M a r b a c h and B e r g. Shortly afterwards Friedrich set up an office in Kaiserdamm. Berg gave him the money for it. I sat almost daily in the Kaiserdamm office. I noticed that especially Berg came very often. I was allowed to be present when Berg and Friedrich were talking with each other. Every time Friedrich sent me away. Other

people also came to the office. I was never allowed to be present when Friedrich talked to them. I do not know the names of these people. It came back to me just now that Berg told me once to go to Glienicke (East zone) and to convey the message to a certain Fritz E v e n h o l z (or some other name sounding like it) that he was to come to the Kaiserdamm office. However, I did not go; Berg recalled the order. I also remember that once I was sent to Lichterfelde in order to tell M a r b a c h to come to Kaiserdamm. The incident with a certain H o p p e from Spandau also occurred at the time when Friedrich had his office in Kaiserdamm. I had met Hoppe in the BHE. One day he came to Kaiserdamm. Friedrich told me to accompany him to the Berliner Bank in Tempelhof, to cash a check for 50 DM, and to give Hoppe the money. Hoppe had been instructed to go to Stolpe (Baltic Sea coast) in the East zone in order to investigate the shipyard there. I know no more about Hoppe. All I can say of him is that he measured approximately 5'11", that he had darkblond hair, and that he was about 40 years old.

Friedrich occupied the office in Kaiserdamm for about two months. Then he had difficulties in finding the money to pay for it. He moved to Marathon-Allee, and rented a ground-floor room from a Frau K o e n i g. I was in this office as frequently as I had been in Kaiserdamm. After six weeks Friedrich had to give up this office too because he was unable to pay the rent. I had left my winter-coat hanging in the office. Frau Koenig kept it as a security for the unpaid rent. I never got it back. Shortly after he had given up the office in Marathon-Allee, Friedrich suddenly disappeared. I learned afterwards that he had been arrested in the East zone. Perhaps six months later he reappeared in West Berlin.

When we were speaking of names I might recall, I forgot to mention D a h m e n, whom I met in the Kaiserdamm office. This Dahmen offered Friedrich several documents from the East. But at the time Friedrich was not interested. After his arrest in the East zone, and after his reappearance in West Berlin, he also came to my home in spring of 1952, and asked me to find out Dahmen's address. He said that now he was interested in Dahmen's papers, and that he wished to see him at any rate. He told me to go to the Registration Office, and to ask officially for Dahmen's address. I did so. I presented my Identification Card at the Registration Office in Friesenstrasse, and I was given Dahmen's address. I gave it to Friedrich. Then he told me to go to Dahmen's address. I was to introduce myself as S c h w a r z k o p f, and to tell Dahmen, that he was expected at a certain hour in the restaurant Ruetli in Kantstrasse. There he would meet the gentleman from Kaiserdamm. I remember that he told me I should use the name of Schwarzkopf because he did not know what kind of a man Dahmen was. It would be good to be careful. I went to Dahmen's address. He was not at home, but his wife was. I think I remember that I returned two or three times, before I met him. I gave him the message from Friedrich. He agreed immediately, and that was the end of it as far as I was concerned. I do not know what happened afterwards, nor whether Friedrich actually met Dahmen.

Shortly afterwards I was told that Dahmen had been kidnapped, and that Friedrich had been arrested by the West German Police for it. Friedrich came out of jail about six months later. We met again; I think that Frau Friedrich was there, too; Friedrich told me that I must not discuss the Dahmen case with anybody as he might get into more trouble with the police, and with the Russians as well. I promised, and indeed I have to this day never talked with anybody about the Dahmen incident. Of course I cannot state that Friedrich had something to do with Dahmen's abduction. He certainly never told me anything to that effect. Even upon close questioning I cannot say otherwise. It is natural that I have done my own thinking about it, and today, since I know that Friedrich is in jail on the charge of espionage, I realize that I should have notified the police at once.

In connection with the Dahmen case I may suggest to question Frau Friedrich. I am quite sure that she knows more about it. I have mentioned before that she was there when Friedrich asked me to keep silent about what I knew of Dahmen. I do not remember clearly, but it may even have been Frau Friedrich who told me, between the two of us, of Dahmen in the manner as I have described above.

Concluding today's questioning, I might mention that it strikes me that Friedrich seems to be well off. He came to Kladew as poor as a church mouse, and now he has everything he wants.

I made my statements to the police voluntarily. I stress that I have said the truth in all points, and that I have concealed nothing. I am willing to repeat my statements in court and under oath.

Read, approved, signed:

#15

Memorandum:

Subject: Alfred FRIEDRICH-espionage case

The undersigned were ordered by Kriminalkommissar Vogel to carry through investigations in Wiesbaden in connection with the subject matter. The undersigned were not in possession of the records of the Alfred FRIEDRICH-case, but only of a photostat of a letter which the BfV had sent to the Federal Criminal Police Office.

After having reported to the Special Missions Office of the Criminal Police in Wiesbaden, at approximately 1230 hrs., we went to the two hotels at which FRIEDRICH had put up in Wiesbaden. Our task was to find out whether, and if so what telephone calls Friedrich had made from those hotels.

The investigation yielded the following results:

1.) Hotel "Aachener Hof", 16 Goethestrasse in Wiesbaden

The proprietor of the hotel (Herr Peters) declared that the hotel did not keep record of local or trunk calls. The vouchers which came from the Federal Post Office with the telephone bills, he said, were destroyed after checking.

2.) Hotel "Mainzer Hof", 34 Moritzstrasse in Wiesbaden:

The proprietor (Frau Klein) stated that the telephone ^{calls} of her guests were not entered in any books. However, she was able to produce the vouchers and which revealed that on 28 Oct the following two calls had been made :

- a) Osterode No. 825, and
- b) Bad Kreuznach No. 2696.

It could not be ascertained by whom the telephone calls had been made. The decision as to whether or not FRIEDRICH has made or could have made those calls must be left to the case officers who are acquainted with the case.

Inquiries were further made for Fera ULLMANN, a maid, who had worked for the family of Heins in 61 Bahnhofstrasse in Wiesbaden. ULLMANN, however, had neither registered her arrival nor her departure with the police. KOS Moll of the Police Special Service in Wiesbaden stated that according to the records of the Wiesbaden Labor Office the personal data of ULLMANN are as follows:

Frau Dora ULLMANN, nee Braeuner,
born on 16 Jun 1929 in Kraftsdorf near Gera/Thuringia;
present address: unknown

KOS Moll further said that information had been obtained from Frau Heinz according to which Frau ULLMANN had lived in Gevelsberg prior to moving to Wiesbaden. The Wiesbaden Criminal Police consequently sent a teleprint-message to Gevelsberg. According to the reply of the competent police office U. was neither living in Gevelsberg nor had she registered with the local police; no other information could be furnished either.

As a result of another inquiry Frau Heinz revealed that Frau U. had maintained the following connections in Wiesbaden (friends or relatives):

- 1.) Helmut SCHROEDER, streetcar conductor of 2 Adolfplatz in Wiesbaden;
- 2.) LEIDENBACH, a police officer, and
- 3.) an alleged aunt of U., who is believed to live in Moritzstrasse in Wiesbaden. Frau Heinz did not know the name. The aunt allegedly works as a charwoman in the US-requisitioned hotel "Rose".

The investigations will be continued on 17 Dec 1953.

/s/ Dorten
KOA

/s/ Schmidt
KOA

#16

Federal Criminal Office
- Security Group -

at present Wiesbaden, 16 Dec 1953

Extract of a report of the Wiesbaden
Criminal Police to the LfV Wiesbaden

Subject: DEUTSCH, editor (Wiesbadener Tageblatt)

Reference: Telecon of Amtmann GUMMERER as of 14 Dec 1953

The person in question is the writer Ferdinand DEUTSCH, born on 7 Feb 1910 in Frankfurt/Main, residing at 44 Liebenastr, Wiesbaden-Sonnenberg.

D. is married and has one legitimate child.

Hitherto addresses in Wiesbaden:

1939	Wiesbaden, Ruedesheimerstr 40
15 Dec 1939	enlisted in the army
15 May 1948	discharged from Russian captivity to abovementioned address.

His wife was or is employed as a teacher at Wiesbaden-Sonnenberg.

He studied philosophy at the Frankfurt/Main university during the period 1930 to 1932. From 1932 to 1939, he worked as an independent writer. His last rank in the Wehrmacht was Oberleutnant. From 1 Jul 1948 to Jun 1952, he worked again as an independent writer. Since 1 Jul 1952, he has been employed as editor with the "Wiesbadener Tageblatt".

It must be said that no positive information is available as to the political attitude of D. He probably maintains close contacts with the FDP. Up to now, no special information could be obtained about his personal acquaintances, as D., in his capacity of editor, has relations in all social circles.

By order:

t/ Moll
Krim.Ob.Sekr.

For correct copy:
s/ Dorten
(Dorten)
Krim.Ob.Ass.

at present Berlin, 16 Dec 1953

#17

Memorandum:

Investigations which were carried through today at the office of the officer in charge of the "Federal Emergency Admission Procedure" revealed that that office is only in possession of a file card for Alfred Friedrich which, in addition to his personal data which are known to this office, contained in answer to the question of his occupation the statement: student and auxiliary teacher (Schulhelfer). According to this card the question as to his last occupation was also answered by "student".

The file card further contained the following information:

"F. who had been forced to act as an SED-functionary has engaged in illegal activities for the SPD. These activities became known so that in order to avoid being arrested he escaped to Berlin on 31 Jan 1949. He tried to obtain a residential permit for Berlin as a teacher."

"F. works for the press ("Sozialdemokrat", "Abend", and "Tag"); F. intends to leave (the camp ?)."

"F. has a regular job with the WWT-Press Bureau in Schaffhausen."

The following information concerning the second Alfred FRIEDRICH, born on 16 Feb 1911, is contained on a file card which is also kept at the office of the officer in charge of the Federal Emergency Admission Procedure:

"Date of escape: 15 Feb 1949.

Former occupation: Mechanic in Mirow; conscripted by the labor office for work in a uranium mine where he worked from 1 Feb to 15 Feb 1949. Escaped on 15 Feb 1949 on account of poor living conditions. He intends to work in a mine in the Ruhr since he is a miner by profession. In the camp he worked as a press reporter for the papers "Sozialdemokrat", "Tag", and "Abend". He has applied for a journalist's pass."

Note of 29 Apr 1949: "Assigned to the Roonstrasse camp by Mr. Gangloff, the US-Commander.

"On 24 Sep 1949 a certain Frau Kilian of 1 Hundsteinweg in Mariendorf, stated that Friedrich had left behind a debt of DM 85.- which resulted from unpaid rents. On 15 Oct 1949 he was deprived of his refugee status as a result of a legal action which had been filed against him for obtaining financial aid on false pretenses and for misrepresentation of facts.

The address of the officer in charge of the "Federal Emergency Admission Procedure" is as follows: 85 Kaiserdamm in Berlin-Charlottenburg.

/s/ Rinza, KOS

Translation

#, 8

Federal Criminal Police Office
SG

at present Berlin, 15 Dec 1953

Interrogator: Krehne, KGA
Recorder: Bittwald, police employee

Interrogation

Following a summons

Gerhard LUDWIG,
~~born on 12 Oct 1915~~ in Berlin,
address: 93 e Rungiusstrasse in Berlin-Britz

cdh
akm
appeared and made the following statement:

From Jul 1948 to Jul 1949 I was chief of the Refugee Welfare Office in Moeckernstrasse. I remember that during that period Alfred FRIEDRICH, whose photograph was shown to me, came to my office and asked for support. Among my routine duties was the preparation of protocols which covered the conversation with every Sovzone inhabitant or refugee who came to my agency and was led into my office. I also prepared such a report in the case of FRIEDRICH, however, I cannot possibly remember the details of the matter. I only remember that FRIEDRICH came from Gross-Schoenbeck where he had attended a course for elementary school teachers. I have not maintained any contacts with FRIEDRICH at any later time. After my conversation with him I referred him to the SPD-Vorstand in Ziethenstrasse.

I cannot make any further statements concerning this matter. I do not know any persons either, in particular no persons from West-Berlin, who maintained closer contacts with FRIEDRICH.

Dictated, refrained from reading or having read to
me, approved and signed

/s/ illegible

Federal Criminal Police Office
SG

#19
at present Berlin,
15 Dec 1953

Interrogator: KROHNE, KOA
Recorder: DITTWALD, police employee

I n t e r r o g a t i o n

Following a summons

ced
adm
Rudolf HEUSELER, SPD Party Secretary,
born on 12 Dec 1909 in Bresden-N,
address: 75 Rungiusstrasse in Berlin-Britz

appeared and made the following statement:

From the end of 1947 to approximately the end of 1949 I was in charge of the SPD-membership welfare office -Landesverband Berlin. My office was then located in 18 Ziethenstrasse in Berlin W 35 (Office building of the SPD in Berlin). Among my responsibilities was the task of counseling and aiding Eastzone inhabitants and Sovzone refugees.

Questioned as to what I know about Friedrich, I can after such a long time only say that I am unable to furnish full information. I remember that he appeared at my office in or about the fall of 1948, and that subsequently we engaged in several conversations. I also remember that at some time he attended a course in Gross-Schoenebeck. As a rule I put some notes down on my conversations with Friedrich. These notes should be found in Friedrich's file which is kept at the office of the SPD-Parteivorstand. On the whole Friedrich did not leave a good impression. He struck me as boastful and inscrutable.

I cannot make any definite statement concerning his political attitude at the time. I think I remember that he held some SED-office. I think that relevant notes may also be found in Friedrich's records at the office of the SPD-Parteivorstand.

It is quite possible that occasionally Friedrich obtained propaganda material from our office which he intended to distribute in Gross-Schoenebeck. I should like to add though that, if so, Friedrich must have volunteered his services because at the time such services were only accepted if offered voluntarily.

I do not remember that Friedrich ever mentioned anything concerning his agent-activities or a similar matter. However, if he has done so, evidence of his statement should be contained in his records.

It is true that he had to make his escape from Gross-Schoenebeck, that after his escape he contacted me and that I assisted him in obtaining recognition as a political refugee. Details may be seen from his records.

I cannot offhand and without the records, which in my opinion should still be kept at SPD-HQ in Bonn, furnish more detailed information on or concerning Friedrich.

Questioned as to whether I know any persons with whom Friedrich maintained contacts after his escape, I am only able to name MERTIN. Martin had been together with Friedrich in Gross-Schoenebeck and they fled together to West-Berlin.

I do not remember any other names of persons (and no names of persons from West-Berlin either) who might have maintained contacts with Friedrich.

Dictated, refrained from having read out to me,
approved and signed

Rudolf Heuseler

Federal Criminal Agency

at present in Berlin, 14 Dec 1953

89

Interrogator: K r o h n s , KOA

Recorder: Schulz, police employee

Q u e s t i o n i n g

Produced for questioning was the pensioner

Franz Deinertborn 30 June 1880 in Villkow/Pomerania,
residing in Berlin-Spandau, Genfenbergstr. 19,

and he testified as follows:

I met Alfred Friedrich here in Berlin in 1950, I think it was in fall. I am a member of the BHE, District Group Spandau, and one of my jobs was to enlist new members. I did so by paying calls to all kinds of people in their homes, and I asked them whether they would like to become a member of the BHE. This was how I came to Alfred Friedrich's home. The first time I did not meet Friedrich himself. I talked to his wife who said she would like to join the BHE. However, she made it a point that her husband must not know of it. After a few days I went back to Friedrich's home. This time he was there, and I talked with him about the aims of the BHE, its mission, etc. Friedrich told me in a few words the story of his life; he made a good impression upon me, and he seemed to be intelligent. I succeeded in persuading him to join the BHE.

I never maintained close connections with Friedrich myself. However, he soon became a prominent person in the BHE District Group Spandau, so that he was elected chief of the District Group. He did not last long, however, because very soon it was common knowledge that he asked BHE members to join the SPD.

Answers to closer questions:

I do not know anything definite about Friedrich's connections with the East. I do think, however, that he has indeed good connections of that kind. It struck me particularly that a friend of his -- I do not remember his name just now, but I shall tell you as soon as I can -- distributed Russian propaganda material here in West Berlin. I repeat that this assertion is not a presumption on my part, but that it is a fact. If necessary I am willing, and able, to name witnesses. I watched this friend of Friedrich several times myself, commuting between East and West sector with packages under his arms or tied to his bicycle. Once I saw him in the Post Office in Glienicke, talking in another room with a big man whom I did not know. I happened to be in the East sector for private matters. That was when I made the observation I just described.

I have nothing further to say about Friedrich. I made today's statement voluntarily. They are nothing but the truth. I am ready to repeat them under oath in Court, if it should be necessary.

dictated; it was declined to have read, or to read,
the statement; it was approved and signed:

/s/ Franz Deinert

Federal Criminal Agency
SG

at present in Berlin, 14 December 5

Interrogator: Krohns, KOA
Recorder: Brandt, police employee

Q u e s t i o n i n g

Produced for questioning was

card
adm
Marie S p r e n g e r née Heinrich,
born 26 December 1894 in Berlin-Charlottenburg,
residence: Berlin-Lichtenrade-West, Petkusser Str.55
and she testified as follows:

My home in Petkusser Strasse is right opposite the house where a certain Friedrich lived -- as far as I remember -- in summer of 1949. The Petkusser Strasse used to be the Wrangelstrasse; it was given its present name two or three years ago.

As I said, in summer of 1949 there was a family living in the house No.27 of what used to be the Wrangelstrasse, whose doings struck me as strange. I remember that there was a woman with red-blond hair, and a child. Right at the beginning, when these people were still moving in, I noticed that some work was being done on the roof, at the eastern corner. I am sure that wires were being re-laid. Afterwards I thought that it was a transmitting station, or an antenna for it, that had been installed.

In the same house where the afore-mentioned family had moved in, there lived a Frau Wolf, with whom I was friendly. I learned from her, that the Friedrichs people were allegedly preparing an "Auffanglager" (first stop) for refugees.

Repeatedly I saw a number of young people come and go, and I saw Friedrich himself talking in the garden with these people. The clicking of a typewriter was also very audible.

I think that Frau Wolf also mentioned once that space had been prepared in the attic to serve as an emergency "guest" room.

One night, it must have been after 2200 hrs., I saw a strong, fierde light in the garden of that house. By that light I saw several young people standing in a semicircle. I had the impression that they were taking a photographic picture.

Finally I must mention that several times I saw a big blond man with two Alsations coming and going. I do not remember exactly at what time of the day he used to come. But I think it was in the afternoon. I am sure that once I saw him coming with his dogs in the morning.

I did not notice anything else, or I do not remember anything else, respectively. I made today's statements voluntarily. They are nothing but the truth.

dictated; read; approved; signed:
/s/ Marie Sprenger

/s/ Brandt

Federal Criminal Agency

at present in Berlin, 14 Dec 53

Interrogator: K r o h n s , KOA

Recorder: B u e r k l e

Q u e s t i o n i n g

Produced for questioning was

*and
apm*

Frieda W o l f f , widow, n~~ee~~ Thiele,
born 25 December 1890 in Forst/Lausitz,
residing in Berlin-West, Prinzessinstr. 3,

who testified as follows:

The name F r i e d r i c h strikes a chord in my memory. I recall a man, who may have been 55 or 56 years old, and who was of my height, that would be 5'4" or 5'5". It was in summer of 1948 -- at the time I lived at Wrangelstrasse 27 -- when this Herr Friedrich moved into that house. There was another gentleman with him, and a red-blond woman and two children. This Friedrich stated that the apartment had been assigned him by an American agency. I may say at once that he did not stay in Wrangelstrasse 27 more than six or eight weeks. But during that time the place was a bee-hive. Young people went up night after night, most of them coming from Aue. I do not know what they came for. All I know is that I heard them walking up and down the stairs every night. Friedrich told me once that his home was a so-called "Umschlagstelle" (a reshipment center) for people from the East zone. I cannot make more detailed statements about Friedrich and the people with him. Nor do I know anything about his real occupation.

It may be worth mentioning that Friedrich, right after he moved in, put powerful bulbs in the fixtures at all four corners of the house, and they were kept burning all night.

Frau H u e b n e r , Wrangelstr. 23, who was my neighbor at the time, told me that she had watched Friedrich using a transmitter. I know no details. I never saw the transmitter. However, the Huebner family will surely be able to give the information.

I have no more to say in this matter.

I have made today's statement voluntarily. They are nothing but the truth.

dictated; it was declined to read, or to
have read the statement;

approved, and signed:

/s/ Frieda Wolff n~~ee~~ Thiele

/s/ Buerkle

Translation

Federal Criminal Police Office at present Berlin, 12 Dec 1953
86

Interrogator: KROHNE, KOA

Recorder: Schulz, police employee

Interrogation

Following a summons

add
afm

Hans MUNZ-DAHL,
born on 3 Jan 1920 in Stavanger/Norway,
address: 137 Ruhlebenerstrasse in Berlin-Spandau,

appeared and made the following statement:

I know Alfred FRIEDRICH from the elementary school teachers course in Gross-Schoenebeck/Schorfheide which lasted from 1948 to 1949. While during the course I was the head of the CDU-group which was being set up at the school, Friedrich was in charge of the SPD-group. Friedrich and I were accommodated in an uninhabited mansion. As a result of sharing quarters, we established personal contacts and some day Friedrich told me that he was working for the SPD. He further told me that he went frequently to West-Berlin and that he maintained connections with the East-Bureau of the SPD. Since I was a CDU-man I was naturally interested in his connections and in this respect joined forces with Friedrich. After that we took turns in travelling to West-Berlin in order to pick up propaganda material which we distributed secretly among the participants in the Gross-Schoenebeck training course. It must have been in the middle or at the end of January 1949, when we were advised to go to the West because otherwise we would be arrested by the people's police. Together with Friedrich and Maertin, another student, I escaped from Gross-Schoenebeck at the end of January 1949 and went to West-Berlin where we were assigned to the Lichtenrade camp. For the next four weeks I was without employment, i.e. I was unable to secure a job. I was then assigned to the firm of Loewe as a moving-man. Friedrich was assigned to the same firm. He reported to the firm and worked there for approximately 8 days, after which he failed to show up. I have not heard from him since. I know from Friedrich himself that allegedly he served the Americans as an informant; he also tried repeatedly to enlist my services as an agent. He promised me money and foodstuffs as payment. However, I have always refused his offers.

Specially questioned, MUNZ-DAHL stated the following:

I have never noticed anything which might serve to confirm that Friedrich has actually worked as an agent. It is quite possible that it was just one of those things which he told me in the course of his boastful tales of all the things that he was able to do. However, I never entered into the particulars of the matter. I do not remember any details either. As I indicated in the beginning I lost sight of Friedrich very soon. We hardly saw each other after the short time of our employment together at the firm of Loewe. In fact I have neither talked to nor seen him since 1951. I cannot make any statements concerning the circle of his friends and acquaintances.

-2-

I cannot make any further statements. I have said the full truth and withheld nothing.

Dictated aloud, refrained from reading or having read to me, approved and signed:

/s/ Hans MUNZ-DAHL

Closed: Krohne KOA

Federal Criminal Agency

SG

at present in Berlin 12 December 1953

Interrogator : K r o h n s , KOA

Recorder: K o r s c h o w

Q u e s t i o n i n g

Produced for questioning was the editor

*add
adm*

Renate M a r b a c h

born 5 June 1924 in Stettin

residence: Berlin-Zehlendorf-West, Am Vierling 23,

and testified:

I have been informed of the reason for this interrogation. I am willing to tell as much about F r i e d r i c h as I recall.

In 1948 or 1949, I do not remember the exact date, my publisher, Dr. G r a d l, called my attention to the fact that there were some good articles in the paper "Der Abend", and he asked me to get hold of the writer. I succeeded in finding out that the writer was Herr Friedrich, who at the time lived in the refugee camp Lichtenrade. I called him, and asked him to come and see me, and we made an agreement that he would provide my paper "Die Tat" with information. Subsequently Friedrich produced some interesting reports which I compiled in articles, and which then appeared in our paper. I cannot tell you just now of what kind these articles were. At any rate, they were of a political, sometimes even of a military nature, and they dealt with the East zone. I shall try to dig out in my office at least some of these reports.

Friedrich was accompanied by a young man whom Friedrich introduced as Herst R e i m a n n . Reimann made a good impression upon me. In the course of the following months and years I have tried to help him. I learned that he used to be a People's Police man in Magdeburg. In the end I succeeded in pulling the right strings and got him into the uniformed police force in West Berlin. In my opinion Reimann cannot have been long with the police in West Berlin. In my opinion Reimann cannot have been long with the police in West Berlin. I learned afterwards that he was wanted by the Criminal Police. I was told that he had a previous record. I would describe Reimann as follows:

about 25 years old; height about 5'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; ruddy complexion; darkblond hair;

I think he spoke the dialect of Anhalt.

One day Reimann told me that Friedrich was working with the journalist T e p p i c h . Teppich is from East Berlin, and newspaper men know that he is an NKWD man. As far as I recall he worked for the "Nacht-express". I know that as early as 1947 the CDU forbade him to enter their building. This news aroused my suspicion against Friedrich. I had not seen him for some time, and I broke off the connection with him almost automatically.

him almost automatically.

Questioned whether I was instrumental in contacting Friedrich with a member of a West German counter-espionage center, I testify:

card
Wm
It may have been in 1949 that I met a certain W o l l e r in Berlin, at the occasion of a meeting of journalists. I do not recall for which paper he was working at the time. It is quite possible that he worked for the Suedwestfunk. We became friends. He was introduced to my family. In the course of time I learned that beside doing other things he worked for a western counter-espionage service. From the allusions he made, which were of a general nature, I gathered that it was a French agency. In this opinion I was borne out by the fact that once he telephoned in my presence with a Frenchman by the name of L e P a t i t. I do not recollect other names in this connection. All I remember is that once a big man came to our house whom both my husband and myself disliked intensely. My husband may remember the name.

Alfred F r i e d r i c h and W o l l e r met each other by chance in my home. I am pretty sure that Friedrich came to work for Woller and, consequently, for the French Intelligence Service. However, I know no details.

I wish to add in regard to Woller that he set up the WWT Press. By means of this service Woller provided German and Swiss papers with information. At the time his residence was in Singen/Hohentwiel, where his parents have a textile shop. Woller had given me a WWT Press Identification Card for journalists. I wrote a few articles for that service. I think I still have the Identification Card. I shall look for it immediately, and I shall submit it to the agency.

I have no more to say in this case.

I may add, that I introduced Alfred Friedrich to my husband. My husband used to be a Navy officer, and somehow we learned that Friedrich had also been in the Navy. So they had common interests, and at first my husband was pleased with Friedrich. My husband will be able to make statements about the further developments.

dictated; it was declined to read, or to
have read the statement; it was approved,
and signed;

/s/ Renate Marbach

/s/ Erika Korschow
Recorder

Interrogator: Krehne, KOA
Recorder: Korsehow

I n t e r r o g a t i o n

Following a summons

Karl-Heinz MARBACH, journalist,
born on 5 Jul 1917 in Kolberg,
address: 23 Am Vierling in Berlin-Zehlendorf

appeared and stated the following:

I remember FRIEDRICH very well and I am willing to state everything that I know concerning Friedrich.

In or about the beginning of 1949 my wife told me that she had made the acquaintance of one Alfred FRIEDRICH at her editorial office. According to what she told me Friedrich was also a former member of the German Navy. Since I am myself a former naval officer I was immediately interested in the man with whom I wanted to chat about past times. One day he visited me at my home. I was at the time sick in bed with sciatica. He brought with him a younger man of the name of Horst REIMANN. Both men had been assigned to the Lichtenrade refugee camp where, as they told me, they had also met each other. In this connection I must explain that shortly after the establishment of my contact with Alfred Friedrich another man also of the name of Alfred Friedrich appeared. In order to avoid a confusion, the two called each other Fred and Alfred. The man in question, i.e. the Friedrich who is now in pre-trial confinement, was called Fred while the other one was called Alfred. In the course of this interrogation I shall also refer to Fred and Alfred for the purpose of distinction.

Fred Friedrich, Alfred Friedrich and Horst Reimann formed a triumvirate. According to what I was told Alfred Friedrich maintained connections with American and British intelligence services. I do not know in which way he established those connections; I was not interested, and to tell the truth, I did not really believe in the existence of such contacts. Alfred Friedrich acted allegedly as a middleman for the American and British intelligence services, while allegedly Reimann repeatedly carried through assignments in the Sovzone on behalf of those services. Fred Friedrich edited the information which Reimann brought to West-Berlin and sold it to West-Berlin newspapers. I must add here that in addition to Reimann Alfred Friedrich maintained also contacts with other persons who allegedly obtained for him information from the Sovzone which he used in a similar manner. In connection with Reimann I should like to add here that he was a former people's policeman who had made his escape to the West. I have taken him into my home for nearly a year in order to help him because he had no relatives. I succeeded in obtaining employment for him with the West-Berlin police in Aug 1952, the time of the world youth festival. However, he did not stay long with the police. I heard later that from the time during which he had lived in Halle he had a previous conviction which resulted in his automatic discharge from the West-Berlin police. I do not know his present whereabouts.

However, I am convinced that he is a double agent and that he has closely co-operated with Fred Friedrich. I cannot make any further statements concerning Reimann.

I am able though to furnish the following personal description of Alfred Friedrich:

Approximate age 45 to 50 years; approximate height: 1.60 m, pale complexion, bony face, dark blond hair which he wore brushed back; his movements were somewhat awkward. He used common language and I noticed his unpleasant way of approaching a person. Alfred Friedrich did not come to my house more than two or three times. I refused to co-operate with him.

However, I co-operated closely with Fred Friedrich for approximately 3 months. He furnished useful information of a political and military-economic nature. I remember clearly a story on the "Morddreieck der Ostzone" (Murder triangle in the Eastzone) which appeared in several West-German and one West-Berlin paper. Friedrich furnished the background material for this story from Warnemuende and Rostock.

Prior to the establishment of the acquaintance with Fred Friedrich and Reimann another journalist of the name of WOLLER was introduced to me. During the time after the initial establishment of our contacts Woller became a frequent guest of my family and we developed more personal relations. Once he told me that he intended to set up a so-called WWT-press service for the purpose of furnishing German and Swiss newspapers with information. In this connection he suggested that I should set up the Berlin bureau of this service. It is true that I discussed the matter with Fred Friedrich and that I asked for his journalistic co-operation against a certain payment. As far as I remember Friedrich has once or twice received payments from me which amounted to between 150.- DM and 300.-DM. This money was the payment for information which had been published by various newspapers. It is not true that I offered to Fred Friedrich a fixed salary of 300.-DM (West). Nor is it true that on the opening of the Berlin press bureau I drank a bottle of champagne with him. It is possible though that on the occasion of Friedrich's visits I offered him a drink.

The WWT-press service did not last long. Woller sold only few of our articles so that the work did not pay. In the course of several conversations with Woller I learned that in addition to his journalistic activities he maintained connections with French agencies. He did not make any definite statements, however, from what he said I took it that he meant a French intelligence service. This assumption was confirmed some time later when I was visited by a Frenchman who was nicknamed "Le Petit". I think I remember that the reason for "Le Petit's" visit was a financial matter which concerned Woller, myself, and Fred Friedrich. I wish to emphasize though that I have not received any money from Woller with the request to forward it to Fred Friedrich. I myself have never received any money from "Le Petit". The money which I received from Woller was the regular payment for

articles and stories which I had written and which were published. The statements which Fred Friedrich made during his interrogation and of which I was informed, are not true. I learned later from Woller that he referred Friedrich to "Le Petit" with the request to employ him according to his abilities.

Specially questioned I wish to state the following:

Fred Friedrich's statement according to which I advised him to look for other accommodation because at the Lichtenrade camp he was in danger, is not true either. The question of endangerment did not even arise. It is possible that I gave him the mere friendly advice to try and find a more suitable accommodation.

It is not true either that I referred Friedrich to "Le Petit". At the time I had not as yet made the acquaintance of the Frenchman. It was Woller who contacted F. with Le Petit.

I remember that once I received from Woller a small bunch of Eastzonal ration coupons which should serve to support the Sovzonal correspondents of the WWF. He did not ask me to forward the coupons to Fred Friedrich.

I shall try to dig up the articles which were written in conjunction with Fred Friedrich and all other correspondence which has or might have any connections with F. I shall furnish the material in the beginning of next week.

I have made these statements to the best of my knowledge. In concluding I wish to state that my close persons contacts with Friedrich did not last longer than three months. In time we saw less and less of each other and eventually our contact consisted merely of a telephonic conversation about once every half year.

Read, approved, and signed

illegible

Closed: illegible

Federal Criminal Police Office
SG

At present Berlin, 11 Dec 1953

Interrogator: Krohne, KOA
Witness: Reihing, KS
Recorder: Kallashne, police employee

I n t e r r o g a t i o n

Following a summons

Manfred BANNENBERGER, journalist,
born on 24 Aug 1925 in Essen,
address: 15a Kielstetterstrasse in Berlin-
Zehlendorf

*Ed
am*

appeared and stated the following:

I was acquainted with the reason for my interrogation today. I do not remember Alfred FRIEDRICH very clearly. Even after having been shown a photograph of Friedrich I do not remember offhand anything that I could say concerning Friedrich. After having been told that during his interrogation Friedrich had mentioned my name and stated that I had referred him to a US-officer, I wish to state the following:

In the pursuit of my journalistic profession I made the acquaintance of KLOSE, a US-officer. KLOSE himself told me some time later that he was a CIC-man and that he was particularly interested in any information concerning the Red Army. As far as I remember I met Klose in or about 1947. In the course of the following years I have repeatedly referred persons to Klose who had come to me with information on the Red Army. It is, therefore, quite possible that I also referred F. to Klose. The address which F. stated, i.e. Fabigstrasse in Berlin-Dahlem, is correct. I do not remember his telephone number, however, the first two digits were 7 and 4. I should like to add here that Klose left Berlin shortly before the outbreak of the Korean war and that he went to Japan via Texas. I do not remember either whether I printed in the "Tagespiegel" any stories that were furnished by F. However, I shall try on the basis of the records of the editorial office to establish beyond doubt, whether and if so when and what F. has furnished in the way of journalistic reports. I shall forward the results of my check at the editorial office to this office before Monday-moon. In conclusion of my interrogation today I declare explicitly that I have withheld nothing and that I have said the full truth as recorded above.

Read, approved and signed.
/s/ illegible

Federal Criminal Police Office
30

at present Berlin, 10 Dec 1953

Memorandum

After the accused Friedrich had refused to make any statement, the Security Group has on the basis of available material compiled a report which contains all points which need as yet to be clarified. On 9 Dec 1953 Kriminalkommissar Vogel informed ^{the} Senior Federal Prosecutor in Karlsruhe of the facts. The Senior Federal Prosecutor decided that two officers of the Security Group were to be sent to Berlin immediately for the purpose of speeding up the necessary investigations.

As a result of this decision Kriminalrat Saevecke ordered KOS Rinza and KOA Krohne to travel to Berlin in official mission. The investigations in Berlin will be taken up on 11 Dec 1953.

/s/ Rinza, KOS

/s/ Krohne, KOA